

The Daily Mirror

THE MORNING JOURNAL WITH THE SECOND LARGEST NET SALE.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1906.

One Halfpenny.

MINERS FIGHT "BLACKLEGS" AT THE COURRIERES COLLIERY.



Exasperated by the loss of 1,200 of their comrades in the dreadful disaster at the Courrières Mine, in the French Black Country, the surviving miners have struck for better and safer conditions of labour. The photograph was taken by a *Daily Mirror* staff

photographer outside the gates of the colliery, and shows the strikers attacking "blacklegs" who are willing to work on the old terms. Most of the surrounding collieries are on strike, in sympathy, and some 50,000 men are idle.

OUR NEW METHOD

IS MEETING WITH
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.

When we take cases which have defied the best efforts of Medical Science for years, and cure them, you will admit that we are justified in being enthusiastic. Every claim we make is based upon actual successful experience. We have the cures to support every one. The wonderful cure of Mrs. Stephens, 10, Harcourt Street, Drypool, Hull, can best be described in her own words:—

My ailment was decay of the spinal cord, as the last doctor said. I have had treatment at the dispensary for eighteen months, and I have been under eleven other doctors during the last twelve years, and I can truthfully say that I have not received much benefit until I tried your battery. I can now go to town myself, do my own housework—in fact, do everything which I could not do before I got the "Ajax" Dry-Cell. My friends look surprised when they see me, and I have to tell them that it is the battery which has done it. You can use this in your pamphlet if you choose, to let people see what it has done for me, for which I thank you.

What we have done for Mrs. Stephens we have done for many others. Our cures prove the wonderful effect of electricity on weakness and disease. We have mastered the best way of applying the current. Our method is approved of by all those physicians who have investigated it. It is recommended by all who have tried it. We will send an appliance at our own risk and expense to any physician in the country who would like to examine it. We will send it to any patient for his or her physician's inspection. The verdict is always favourable to this wonderful battery. The report of Mr. Henry Green, 44, Morledge Street, Leicester, is as follows:—

"I was a martyr for years, suffering from a weak stomach, indigestion, and sleepless nights. I never received any good from Leicester doctors. I also tried as 'Ajax' Dry-Cell Battery. 'Should you care to send me a few pamphlets I will willingly post them to my friends.' That's what

"AJAX" Dry-Cell

does. Bear in mind it is not an electric belt. If you have an electric belt we will make you an allowance for it, for we want to prove to you how much superior "Ajax" Dry-Cell is.

Don't let your weakness develop further; don't allow your nerve force to vanish entirely; don't continue to suffer from rheumatic pains or the tortures of Indigestion or Constipation. Electricity cures weakness and pains just as sure as water extinguishes a fire, and we have the most modern, effective, and convenient way of using it.

We have just published a scientific book on the subject that is of value to every man or woman who reads it. It costs you nothing, so get it at once. Send in the Coupon, or a postcard will do.

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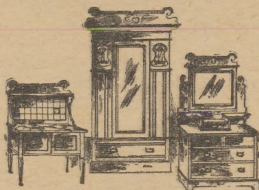
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OF Beautifully made full size Jap Silk
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largest Blouse Manufacturers in the World, we are
prepared to sell

JAP SILK
BLOUSES 5/9 and LAWN
BLOUSES 4/9 post free

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under 10/11 and 12/11. If you wish to secure any of
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3 " £8 to £12. " £14, or 4 h.p., £16.

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Chest Pain

The Evidence

68 Ingrave St., Battersea, S.W.
December 1, 1905.

"For three months I suffered from a severe cold on my lungs and chest, with great difficulty in breathing. The pain on my lungs was the worst. I decided to take Scott's and the result was most satisfactory. The pain on my lungs soon grew less severe and now I am enjoying excellent health." A. Wilson.

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Scott's Emulsion of cod liver oil and hypophosphites will suit you because the old indigestibility and nastiness of the oil have been completely removed; at the same time the nourishing power has been increased threefold. These are the results of the celebrated Scott process used in making Scott's Emulsion and no other. Scott's has thus become the standard remedy for troublesome coughs, pains in the chest, difficult breathing, and all lung, throat, skin and blood troubles.

Scott's Emulsion

is best for colds and coughs, bronchitis, asthma, sore throat, eruptions, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, "run down," lack of vigour. Beware of substitutes. Ask for Scott's when buying cod liver oil emulsion and take no other. The package bears the trade mark of Scott's—a fishman carrying a great cod on his back.

If before purchasing Scott's you would care to prove to yourself that you will like and digest it, send at once for a free trial bottle and "The Good-Time Garden," enclosing 4d. for postage and naming the paper Scott & Bowne, Ltd., 10-11 Stonecutter St., London, E.C.

Always get the Emulsion with the mark of the Fishman—the mark of the "Scott" process!

"VERITAS."

"VERITAS."

"VERITAS."

"VERITAS."

"VERITAS."

"VERITAS."

"VERITAS."

"VERITAS."

"VERITAS."

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"VERITAS."

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"VERITAS."

"VERITAS."

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"VERITAS."

"VERITAS."

"VERITAS."

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EPPE'S COCOA

You will find it the very Cocoa you want.

MERCHANT NAVY REFORM BILL.

Mr. Lloyd-George's Great Measure Introduced.

ALIEN SCANDAL.

Amusing Petition from Lascars
Convulses the House.

The House of Commons "got to business" last evening by passing the first reading of the Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment Bill, the terms of which will excite greater interest on land and sea than any measure of the new Government.

The Bill was introduced by Mr. Lloyd-George, the President of the Board of Trade, and the main provisions of the Bill are as follow:—

1. All foreign ships entering or leaving British ports are to come under the safety provisions of the Board of Trade.
2. All foreign ships carrying grain to come under our regulations as to the storage of grain.
3. No foreign seaman to be engaged on board a British ship unless he is capable of understanding the word of command.
4. Steps will be taken to improve the scale of provision for the seaman.
5. Power to be sought dispensing with strict enforcement of the regulations where a shipowner has done everything to enforce the law.
6. An advisory committee to be formed to consult with the Board of Trade in regard to various matters.

"The Bill," explained the Minister, "deals with a few admitted grievances from which British shipowners and seamen suffer."

"Foreign ships can arrive in this country overloaded, and the Board of Trade regulations do not apply to them."

SHIPS SOLD TO FOREIGNERS.

"The same thing applies to unseaworthiness. A foreign ship may arrive at a British port and sail from it in a most unseaworthy condition. Yet the Board of Trade has no right to interfere."

"We now find that old ships of ours after they have been condemned by the Board of Trade are generally sold to foreigners, with the result that British ships are subject to the unfair competition of these vessels."

Two or three years hence, said Mr. Lloyd George, foreign vessels will have to consent to the imposition of the same disc as our vessels.

They would also have to be subject to the same condition as to life-saving appliances.

Mr. Lloyd-George gave some startling figures of the decrease of British seamen. In 1870 we had 200,000 British seamen on board British ships and 13,000 foreigners. In 1904 the number of British sailors had fallen to 176,000 and the foreign seamen had increased to 39,000, Lascars increasing 42,000 since 1886.

"Shipowners," said the Minister, "have been compelled to employ foreign sailors because there is no adequate supply of British sailors to meet the enormous growth of the mercantile marine."

"If you stop foreign seamen serving in our mercantile marine you ruin the British mercantile marine." (Opposition Shouts of "No!" and Ministerial cheers.)

As to the Lascars, there was overwhelming evidence that the lives of men engaged at sea were in danger owing to the fact that these Lascars did not understand a word of English, and therefore were quite incapable at a moment of emergency.

BANE OF BENEVOLENCE.

This was why the Government proposed to insist on the foreign seamen knowing the word of command.

Coming to the question of ship-space, Mr. Lloyd-George convulsed the House by reading the following petition from the Lascars:—

"We are told that in the Parliament of England sits a gentleman of the name of Havelock Wilson Sahib. He has urged that we should be given more ship-space. We beseech your lordship to tell him that his benevolence will prove our bane; that, as we have done him no wrong, and if he really wishes us well, he will have the mercy to spare us. Should, however, he pursue us with his good intentions, we are sure that after this humble representation of ours the other members of the great assembly will refuse to listen to him." (Roars of laughter, in which Mr. Havelock Wilson joined.)

"Did a Lascar write that?" asked an incredulous member.

"A number of Lascars came before the committee," replied Mr. Lloyd-George, "and I am assured by those who sat on that committee that no more intelligent witnesses came before it."

The Minister came to the fore question, that, as a very considerable minority of sailing ships and tramps," he said, "provide food which is nothing better

than a miserable monotonous scale of salt beef, biscuits, tea, and sugar.

"Such provision leads to desertions, and militates much against boys joining the mercantile marine."

This difficulty will be met in the following way:—

- Minimum scale of food to be drawn up.
- Cooks must go through a course of training.
- Inspectors to examine provisions.

The Bill would also contain provisions as to registration of British ships and for the security of seamen dying abroad.

"I trust," said Mr. Lloyd-George, at the conclusion of his speech—he occupied the floor for an hour and five minutes—"I trust the Bill will be beneficial to those concerned in our mercantile marine—the greatest marine the world has ever seen."

The Bill was formally read a first time, and, amid general cheer, the President of the Board proceeded to the Bar, marched up the floor, and with due ceremony brought it in.

It was noticed that almost throughout the right hon. gentleman's prolonged and animated speech the Premier, sitting immediately behind him, arms folded, head resting heavily on the edge of the Treasury bench, mouth half-open, slept peacefully as though familiar with all the arguments.

MR. CHURCHILL AND LORD MILNER.

An interesting development has taken place in regard to the motion of censure upon Lord Milner, which comes on in the House of Commons to-night.

Mr. Winston Churchill has, on behalf of the Government, given notice of the following:—

That this House, while recording its condemnation of the flogging of Chinese coolies in breach of the law, desires, in the interests of peace and conciliation in South Africa, to refrain from personal censure upon individual Ministers.

Negotiations are proceeding which it is thought may lead to this amendment being accepted by the mover and seconder of the resolution.

MR. BALFOUR'S LONG HOLIDAY.

Rumour That Mr. Long May Lead the Opposition in the ex-Premier's Absence.

To the regret of all parties in the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour has been ordered by his medical adviser to seek a period of rest, probably extending to six weeks.

The ex-Premier has not made a complete recovery from his recent indisposition, and a complete abatement from political strife to say nothing of the atmosphere and late hours of the House of Commons—has become absolutely necessary.

It is known that Mr. Balfour so keenly felt his heavy defeat in East Manchester that it was only under the most urgent pressure of his party that he consented to contest the City so soon after.

There is also talk of Mr. Chamberlain taking a long holiday soon, and in that event the name of Mr. Long is favourably mentioned for the leadership of the Opposition.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain has arranged to leave London on Sunday next for Paris. He is not expected in the House of Commons again till after Easter.

LORDS FAVOUR WORKMEN.

Important Judgment That Relates to Long-Felt Grievances in Shops and Factories.

A decision of the greatest importance to the workers of the nation was given by the House of Lords yesterday.

It was a judgment to the effect that it was a violation of the Truck Act to deduct damages from wages.

The Lord Chancellor said Section 3 of the Truck Act laid it down that the wages when paid should be paid in the coin of the realm and not otherwise.

The Court of Appeal had previously given a contrary ruling.

By the decision of the Lords far-reaching consequences will accrue.

One interpretation of the judgment will apply to the practice of fining workers in shops and factories.

It has long been argued by Labour representatives that such a practice was illegal, and that fines were recoverable at law. The judgment of the Lords in some measure seems to support this view.

M.P.'S DOUBLE BEREAVEMENT.

Archdeacon Taylor, the father of Mr. Austin Taylor, M.P., died suddenly yesterday at Aigburth, Liverpool, at the age of eighty-five.

The Archdeacon took a keen interest in the political affairs of his son, who lost his wife only a few days ago.

BRITISH HELP FOR FUGITIVE SLAVES.

"Expenses incurred by British representatives at Bushire and Muscat, and by his Majesty's ships, for the supply of provisions to, and the conveyance of, fugitive slaves—234 13s. 11d." is an item included in the accounts of the Civil Contingencies Fund, issued yesterday.

MOROCCAN BONE OF CONTENTION.

Confident Hopes of Franco-German Compromise on Police Question.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Tuesday.—The deadlock at Algieria continues, but the feeling is decidedly more hopeful than it was yesterday.

Russia has followed the lead of Great Britain, and emphasised the fact that the Russian delegates were never instructed to support the Austrian proposal for neutral control of the police at Casa Blanca.

There are persistent rumours that an arrangement has been made between the French and German delegates, and an open announcement on this point is confidently expected.

RUSSIA STANDS BY FRANCE.

PARIS, Tuesday.—Following the action of the British Government resenting the false statements circulated by the German Press regarding the attitude of Great Britain and Russia towards France, the Russian Government has through Count Lamsdorf telegraphed to Count Cassini as follows:—

"It is absolutely false that the Russian Government has advised France to accept the Austrian proposals relative to the organisation of the police at Casa Blanca. The Imperial Government think that France can admit of the organisation of the police at Casa Blanca being confined to a neutral power, and will not cease, to maintain its attitude towards France as a faithful ally."

"In view of the importance of removing all misunderstandings, you will communicate this to the French Plenipotentiary and the other representatives of the Powers at the Conference."—Exchange.

HUGE BANK ROBBERY.

Band of Twenty with Revolvers "Hold Up" Staff in the Heart of Moscow.

MOSCOW, Tuesday.—Twenty men armed with revolvers entered the Mutual Credit Society's Bank in the centre of the city near the Bourse just before closing time to-day and, covering the assistant with their weapons, pillaged the place, taking £30,000 in gold and paper.

The guards who have been specially told off recently to guard banks failed to prevent their escape.—Reuter.

TRIBAL WARFARE IN INDIA.

Khans in Conflict and Villages and Forts Stormed in the North-West Provinces.

PESHAWAR, Tuesday.—It is reported that the Khan of Barwa and Mian Gul of Mondra, brother of the Khan of Dir, met in open combat on the 14th.

The Khan's casualties were eighty, and those of Mian Gul twelve. Mian Gul himself being wounded. The Khan of Barwa captured two of Mian Gul's villages with their forts.

Both parties, it is stated, are preparing for further hostilities, and the Khan of Dir has dispatched aid to Mian Gul.—Reuter.

The scene of the battle is in the district where much hand fighting took place in the Chitral campaign of 1895.

MIDNIGHT TELEGRAMS.

There was no change in the condition of Sir Edward Clarke yesterday.

The Pope yesterday received in private audience Dr. Allen, Roman Catholic Bishop of Shrewsbury.

Carmarthen Workhouse was partially destroyed by fire last night. The inmates, numbering 103, were removed without injury.

During the heavy weather in the Channel yesterday an Ostend trawler foundered, her crew being rescued after terrible experiences in a small boat.

Michael Scarlett, an engine driver on the Londonderry and Lough Swilly Railway, was yesterday killed by falling between his locomotive and the tender.

It is untrue, according to a Johannesburg message, that Lord Seaborne is coming home. He intends to let his Hamp hire residence, and that is why it is being set in order.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

Our special weather forecast for to-day is:—North-westerly breeze; light to moderate in the east; occasional rain or sleet in the east; continuing cold.

Lighting-up time, 7.11 p.m.
Sea passages will be moderate in the south and west, rather rough in the north and east.

RIOTING AFTER MINE DISASTER.

Great Strike Spreading in the District Around Courrières.

MEN'S ALLEGATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Tuesday.—Rioting has now begun at Lens, the centre of the strike of miners, more than 51,000 of whom are now out of work.

Bands of from 100 to 1,500 men, led by a woman carrying a red flag, are going about the country smashing windows and forcing others to desert from work to the cry of "Vive! Vive! Vive la grève!"

This is not altogether because they demand more pay, but because of the alleged inhumanity of the mine-owners, whose engineers were warned, the miners say, a fortnight in advance of the great catastrophe at Courrières.

Miners seen by the *Daily Mirror* swear that the number dead is nearer 1,800 than 1,200. They maintain that down Shaft No. 4 there were some 1,300, and in No. 3 some 600, making 1,900, exclusive of those in Mine No. 2 and others. Few escaped. Only 250 bodies in all have been recovered.

STRANGE POISONOUS GNATS

The mines, which are now foul with dead bodies, have become filled with strange mosquitos or gnats, which sing mysteriously in the darkness. If one of these insects touches a dead body and then bites one of the rescuing party, death may result, say the miners.

For this reason rescuers, who have been wearing long gloves, have now been advised to wear mosquito masks.

The most graphic story of the cause of the greatest mining catastrophe in history is told by the men themselves. A party of the Courrières Mines, they say, has been on fire for some twenty years, in itself not an uncommon thing in mines. Near the burning portion, however, a heavy wall was built to keep the flames from spreading.

Recently workmen noticed that this wall was bulging outward, as if some gigantic gas pressure were accumulating behind. Engineers of the company were warned, but they assured the workmen the mine was safe.

STAYED AWAY ON FRIDAY.

On the Friday before the awful accident many of the men, thinking the mine was being superstitiously about the day, refused to descend into the shaft. Nothing happened, however. On Saturday they descended just in time to meet their doom.

Inside the mine enclosures now hundreds of soldiers are picketed. But there are none in the streets and country where the disturbances take place, and the handful of police have little control over the mobs.

In Lens one or two shops have been broken into and groceries borne off. What will happen when the men feel the pinch of hunger it is not pleasant to conceive.

The mining company has done something to postpone trouble by paying £2 to the widow or mother of every man killed. In cases where husbands and sons, too, are dead, the women have been given £4 each.

But trouble is coming, according to the men still left alive. Out of their scant wage the company has retained a portion to pay for insurance and to force miners to pay for their own tools and explosives. The men say this must be changed.

The mine has been paying huge dividends, and the men know this well. They declare that to obtain them precautions which might have prevented the disaster were not taken.

A striking photograph of one of the dramatic scenes referred to in the above message appears on page 1.

WON THE DERBY TWICE.

Death of Mr. John R. Gubbins, the Well-Known Irish Sportsman.

The death is announced, in his sixty-seventh year, of Mr. John Gubbins, of Kilfrush, a very well-known Irish horse-owner.

Mr. Gubbins is one of the few sportsmen privileged to win two Derbies, the first with Galtee More and the second with Ard Patrick. Galtee More won for his popular owner the triple crown—Two Thousand Guineas, Derby, and St. Leger.

During the last racing season Mr. Gubbins was in bad health, and his popular violet jacket and red cap were but seldom seen on the racetrack.

In 1886 he was High Sheriff of County Limerick.

FINE OF 1,500 HEAD OF CATTLE.

DURBAN, Tuesday.—The Umzimto chief Fynn and his tribe appeared before Colonel Mackenzie yesterday and were fined 1,500 head of cattle. Their assegais and shields were confiscated.

LANDLORDS AND THE HIRE SYSTEM.

Seizing Furniture for Payment of
Rent in Arrear.

THE LAW AT FAULT.

Interest in the hire-purchase system has not ceased with the sudden settlement, in favour of the Misses Jewell, of the now famous Oetzmann case. The fact that the court was literally besieged daily by the public indicated how general was the practice of furnishing on the system which makes it possible for married couples to get homes together with slender bankbooks.

In the hire-system trade generally the victory of the Misses Jewell is not unfavourably regarded, as a *Daily Mirror* representative gathers by a variety of interviews.

"It is from the landlords and not the hirers of goods that our greatest trouble comes," the manager of Messrs. Smart and Smart, Limited, said.

"I know of one case where a landlord actually waited until our goods were delivered before distraining for rent, and I could quote you several where a similar thing has been done at the instigation of the hirer."

"I would suggest that no preference be given to landlords, above other creditors."

Auction by Night.

A case occurred quite recently in the Clapham-road, where a landlord seized furniture, valued at £30, for arrears in rent amounting to £3. The furniture was removed and sold at a night auction, where it fetched only £3.

In such a case the landlord, bailiff, and the auctioneer work hand in hand, and buy in the furniture, which they have no difficulty in reselling at its just value.

Mr. S. J. Goldberg, of the Stratford Furnishing Company also denounced the landlord's privilege.

"In cases where the landlord gives an undertaking not to seize our goods for rent," he said, "we seldom remove them, but unless we receive this undertaking, when the rent day comes round, if the tenant is in arrear with his instalments to us, and in his rent, we have to remove our furniture before the landlord's bailiffs arrive, or we lose it."

Mr. George Michael, of the Midland Furnishing Company, stated that the Hire Trades' Protection Society were at present promoting a Bill to alter the law as applied to landlords, and, with regard to the conspiracy between landlord, bailiff, and auctioneer, he produced a bailiff's warrant, upon which it is stated that for rent, amounting to 33s., the distress is made in the name of all effects found in and upon the premises.

Mr. Whiteley's, Ltd., is a hire system of their own, whereby they supply goods on the hire system at cash price, but charge 6 per cent. interest on the balance owing, thus decreasing the amount of interest as the original debt becomes less.

Whiteley's manager spoke very highly of the hire system.

Firms Trading Under Various Names.

"Fraud is almost unknown to us," he said. "Provided a purchaser deal with a respectable firm, he has nothing to fear. It is in cases where one firm runs many branches in the same town, each under a different name, that the hirer suffers."

In such cases the managers and collectors are underpaid, and have to trust to their commission principally.

"They receive commission upon all goods that leave the warehouses, whether they are paid for or not; and in such cases they persuade customers into buying more than they can afford to pay for, hoping that the hirer may fall behind in his payments, so that they can seize the goods, resell them, and resell them from another branch."

Mr. Jay, of the London and Provincial Furnishing Company, considers that fraud is on the increase.

"The number of cases that come before our notice of hirers pawning or selling hired goods is becoming greater," he said. "Honest hirers get every indulgence."

Messrs. Oetzmann yesterday told the *Daily Mirror* that they were at work revising the wording of their contracts.

"We never dreamed of enforcing the terms of our present contract to the letter," said Mr. Oetzmann, "but some of the terms might be misleading unless one of the firm could explain. It was the wording of some of these terms that was used against us."

Mr. Oetzmann was told that the whole of London was guessing how much he paid the three sisters Jewell to settle the case, some placing the amount at £3,000.

"Well, they will have to guess again," said he smiling.

RELEASE OF AN INNOCENT MAN.

By order of the Home Secretary, the Swanses Gaol authorities yesterday released Joseph T. Jones, who was wrongly convicted at Glamorgan last November on a charge of uttering a forged cheque.

£500,000 PALACE.

L.C.C. Approves "Paris in London" Offer
for the Aldwych Site.

London is to have its £500,000 palace in Aldwych. At last evening's meeting the London County Council approved without debate the Improvements Committee's report accepting the offer of a syndicate for the lease of the crescent site, upon which are to be built seventy-six shops, a theatre, concert hall, and restaurant.

The site, which contains three acres of the most valuable land in central London, is to be let at a rental of £55,000 a year, the lease being for ninety-nine years. The successful syndicate has a capital of £1,000,000, and a great deal of French money is invested in it.

The new buildings should be a great ornament to London, and when completed will do much to compensate for the dilapidated appearance this part of the Strand has presented for the last few years.

The London County Council has barred the promoters from introducing any French features of life which are deemed unsuitable to England, but the scheme is still for a kind of "Paris in London," which will be a welcome addition to the attractiveness of the English capital. The designs of Mr. Gillerbe Scott, the architect, will guard against any danger there might otherwise have been of patchwork of styles, and will bring one of the finest thoroughfares in the Empire.

PRINCESS ENA'S PROMISE.

Part of Her Trousseau To Be Made by Irish Peasant-
Girl Lacemakers.

Ireland is rejoiced at Princess-Ena's promise that part of her wedding trousseau shall be supplied by the Royal Irish Industries Association.

The future Queen of Spain has shown excellent taste, for although the sunny country in whose ruling she is about to share is famous for its lace, Ireland yields place to none in this particular industry.

"Our needlepoint lace is the finest in the world," the manageress told the *Daily Mirror* yesterday. "We shall take the greatest pride in executing the Princess's order."

Princess Ena's mother, Princess Henry of Battenberg, was the first member of the English Royal Family to patronise us when we had only one small room. She afterwards brought the late Empress Frederick, and the number of our royal patrons has steadily increased ever since that day. "The *Daily Mirror* may correct the impression that our needlepoint lace is made solely by nuns. Village girls go up to the convents and are taught by the nuns, who superintend the work."

HOME TO JAPAN FOR HIS HOLIDAY.

Viscount Hayashi Cheered at Waterloo on His
Departure for Six Months' Leave in Japan.

The departure platform of Waterloo Station was crowded yesterday afternoon, and when the boat-train in connection with the North German Lloyd steamer to Japan steamed out hearty cheers were raised for Viscount Hayashi—and incidentally for the Anglo-Japanese Alliance—on his departure for a well-earned six months' holiday.

Before stepping into his saloon Viscount Hayashi shook hands heartily with many of his friends, and said he would smile to Major Henry Wright, with whom he has been associated in English Freemasonry, that he hoped to spread the principles of the craft in his own country.

FREE MEALS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Select Committee of the House of Commons Requires
Further Evidence on the Subject.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider the provision of free meals for school-children held its second sitting yesterday.

It was decided that in view of the reports previously submitted it was unnecessary to call evidence in support of the proposal.

It was further resolved that all responsibility should rest with the local educational authorities.

Evidence was desired in respect of the effect upon charitable agencies; how far they would cooperate; and also in regard to cooking and preparation of food.

The committee will meet again on Tuesday to receive this evidence.

FIRST IRISH EXHIBITION FOR 40 YEARS.

A great exhibition, to be known as the Irish International Exhibition, the first to be opened in Ireland for nearly forty years, will be held in Dublin during the summer of next year. The exhibition has for its objects the promotion and fostering of the industries, arts, and sciences of Ireland by a display of the products for which the country is famous.

PUBLISHING A WRIT.

Settlement of Libel Action, Harms-
worth v. the "Standard."

A COMPLETE APOLOGY.

In the Court of King's Bench yesterday, before Mr. Justice Grantham, Mr. C. F. Gill, K.C., asked leave to mention the case of Harmsworth and Others v. "Standard" Newspapers and Others, which stood third in yesterday's list, and which, counsel said, had been settled.

The action, Mr. Gill added, was brought by Sir Alfred Harmsworth (now Lord Northcliffe). There were four actions, which were consolidated, against newspapers concerning the same matter. These actions were begun against the "Standard" and the other papers in consequence of their having published the fact that a writ had been issued against the plaintiff, Lord Northcliffe, and others, and had published the endorsement on the writ.

"Obviously Unjustifiable."

That was a thing, counsel continued, that was, of course, obviously unjustifiable. That fact was recognised immediately by the defendants, and a few days afterwards, as soon as the facts were brought to their knowledge, they published in the "Standard" and all the other papers concerned the following paragraph, in the most prominent position of the paper and in large type:

"We extremely regret that in our issue of October 10 the statement should have been published that an action had been commenced against Sir Alfred Harmsworth and others, charging misrepresentation and fraud. We had no personal knowledge of the allegations made, and desire to apologise to Sir Alfred Harmsworth and all the other gentlemen whose names we mentioned for having allowed such a paragraph to appear."

Apology Accepted.

Mr. Gill continued: The fullest possible publicity was given to the apology, and Sir Edward Carson, who appears for the plaintiffs, knows what I am going to say—namely, that the defendants' desire in the strongest possible terms to repeat the apology and sincere expression of regret that such a matter should have been published in their papers at all. Lord Northcliffe has met the matter in the best possible spirit by accepting the apology, and the defendants desire to express their gratitude to him for the manner in which he has treated them. With the expression of that regret I am willing, on behalf of the defendants, to consent to judgment for nominal amount. No question of costs will arise, because there will be a complete indemnity for the costs the plaintiffs have incurred in the action.

Sir Edward Carson (who appeared with Mr. Rufus Isaacs, Mr. Hansell, and Mr. Horan Collins, instructed by Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, for the plaintiffs) said that he need hardly say that a gentleman in the position of Lord Northcliffe really going through this action with the view, in the fullest possible way, of vindicating his own character. As Mr. Gill had said, the libel was one of a peculiar nature—the publication in a prominent way, in a number of papers, of charges that were made upon a writ.

A Serious Reflection.

There could be no doubt that the putting forward of charges of that kind might be a very serious reflection. Of course, the publication of a writ which might not go to trial might lead to a most serious scandal. Lord Northcliffe greatly wished in the most plain way to vindicate his character, and nothing could be more handsome than the apology of Mr. Gill, which entirely carried out the arrangement between the parties. Lord Northcliffe had accepted this as a satisfactory termination of the litigation between these parties.

Sir Edward Carson added that the plaintiffs were accordingly willing to allow the defendants to assent to judgment for 40s. on the agreed terms.

BAKERS' EIGHT HOURS BILL.

No Work Before Five in the Morning or Later Than
Two in the Afternoon.

Bakers, whose hours are admittedly long and working conditions onerous, are the latest to claim the eight hours day.

The men's union has drafted a Bill, which will soon be introduced into the House of Commons, providing that, excepting in cases of accidents or emergencies, no employee shall be required to work more than forty-eight hours a week.

It is also provided that a baker shall not start work before five o'clock in the morning, or be kept later than two in the afternoon.

PICTURE POSTCARDS BIG ENOUGH.

The Postmaster-General has declined to accede to the request of a firm publishing a series of "national" picture postcards that the maximum size of postcards be increased from 5½ by 3½ in. to 6 by 4 in.

HOSPITAL FOR LADIES.

Scheme To Spare Gentlewomen Becoming
Recipients of Charity.

Gentlewomen are at last to have the prospect of receiving, when necessary, surgical treatment in a hospital specially set apart for them.

Influential support has been received for a scheme, to be considered at a meeting at 76, Wimpole-street, this afternoon, at which Sir Wroth Lethbridge will preside, for the establishment of an institution which will enable ladies not in a position to pay for private surgical treatment to obtain the necessary care without entering an ordinary hospital.

For the sick poor provision has been made for years, but thousands of ladies who have been endowed with only small and precarious means, have had to go without treatment in their hour of need, or become the recipients of charity under humiliating circumstances.

Persons seeking the benefits of the institution will be divided into three classes: (1) Partially-assisted cases; (2) totally-assisted cases; and (3) the independent or wholly unassisted cases.

The partially-assisted cases will comprise those patients who will be submitted to surgical and medical treatment at the hands of the honorary staff, without the payment of any fee, but who will be expected to contribute two or three guineas a week towards their maintenance.

The unassisted cases will be those of patients who are able to pay for surgical and medical treatment and the usual nursing fees, but who are not able to receive treatment in their own homes at the hands of their own medical men. These patients will pay their maintenance fees to the funds of the institution, which will considerably benefit thereby.

At the present time many cases of death occur among the comparatively well-to-do classes on account of operations being delayed because of their expense. In cases of cancer this is particularly frequent.

RIVAL NEWS AGENCIES.

Defendant in Fleet-street Case Tells How He Obtains
News When His Own Service Fails.

In the interesting case, adjourned yesterday, in which the Exchange Telegraph Company brings an action for an injunction to prevent the London and Manchester Press Agency from "tapping" their news service, Mr. Frederic Howard, manager of the defendant company, gave evidence.

Mr. Howard said that he had organised a telephonic system of receiving cracked results in London which were distributed over private telephone wires to their subscribers. But on those occasions when they were "let down" the scores were taken out of the evening papers.

For this purpose a boy was kept at the bottom of the office in Fleet-street to buy newspapers as soon as they came out.

Mr. Howard was questioned as to his permanent staff. He had one reporter in the office, he said, and the others were employed on provincial papers and paid for the work they sent in.

FORGER'S ADVICE TO BANKERS.

Startling Statement by Ex-Convict, Who Urges That
Banknotes Be Printed in Different Colours.

"I only got my deserts," said William Barnash, who has just been released after serving his sentence for participating in the great forgery by which the Bank of England was robbed of £50,000. To an interviewer yesterday he made the following striking confession:—

The Bank of England could stop all attempts at forging their notes by printing in fifteen or sixteen colours.

He also made the following startling statement: "If we had been as successful as at one time we thought we should be, we should have entirely destroyed the credit of the Bank of England and left it in its present old-fashioned shape, and should have compelled the Bank to change the colour and design of their notes."

"As it is Bank of England notes are ridiculously easy to imitate. The dull single-coloured ink in which they are printed is an inducement to forgers."

PRIZE FOR AMATEUR REVIEWERS.

Two prizes—the first a fortnight's visit to Italy and the second a week's tour in Holland and Belgium—have been awarded by Mr. Grant Richards, the publisher, for the best amateur criticisms of Mr. Filsen Young's novel, "The Sands of Pleasure."

Mr. Frank Sanguinetti, of 86, High-street, Southall, has won the first, and Mr. R. D. Gillman, F.R.G.S., of Heidelberg House, St. Albans, the second.

For professional misconduct in his dealings with the moneys of clients, Mr. R. Robinson Black, a prominent Dublin solicitor, was struck off the rolls by the Lord Chancellor yesterday.

HOW WOMEN WOULD DRESS THE ARMY.

"Rita" and "John Strange Winter" on the Ideal Uniform.

"LUCILE'S" BOLD IDEA.

Acting on the suggestion of Mr. Ashley, M.P. for Blackpool, who proposed in Monday's debate that the Secretary for War might appoint a small committee of ladies to decide questions concerning uniforms for the British Army, the *Daily Mirror* yesterday obtained the opinions of prominent women on what is right and proper for soldiers to wear.

"Rita" (Mrs. Humphreys), who was on the point of leaving London for Italy for a two months' holiday, hurriedly but emphatically pronounced for red uniforms.

"Speaking entirely from the woman's point of view, and without regard to the science of war, I say let us keep to red," said the famous novelist.

"I am sure nine English women out of ten think red is the colour for soldiers. Think of the traditions that cluster round the scarlet of the British soldier. And then, what colour is so suitable in this dull, gloomy climate?"

"But some of the uniforms now in use—not the scarlet ones—are simply superb. The 17th Lancers, for instance, in their dark-blue coats and white facings, the Horse Guards, with their long flaming red overcoats—surely these are calculated to stir the hearts of women, and ought, therefore, simply from the recruiting point of view, to be perfection."

France for Best Model's.

Mme. Lucile, the famous Court dressmaker, declared that any committee of ladies who should choose uniforms for the Army would, without hesitation, pronounce in favour of the periods of Louis Quatorze and Louis Seize.

"You would have to go to France for the best models," said Mme. Lucile. "No decision could be arrived at without reference to the galleries at Versailles."

"Never before or since has military dress been so beautiful as in the days of Louis XIV. and Louis XVI."

"Think how glorious," continued Mme. Lucile, enthusiastically, "Marechal Turenne was! Ah! if we could only rise to such noble dress as that there would be no dearth of soldiers. How they would flock to the standard! You would not have to give them any pay as an inducement!"

"The delicate-laced capes and dainty bows, the gorgeous tunics of every imaginable hue! Even the boots were beautiful!"

"But most of our British uniforms are simply hideous."

Mme. Lucile's well-known penchant for the dress of the periods referred to, which colour most of her "creations" for modern Court wear, naturally came to the front. She holds that the world offers no better examples of the beautiful in dress.

Respect for the Uniform.

"John Strange Winter" (Mrs. Stannard), whose novels on military life, full of insight as they are into the character of officers and men, give her opinion especial value, declared that the real reason why soldiering is unpopular is that so many persons persist in regarding the soldier as a social inferior.

"So long as these points are regarded there need be no other guide than to make soldiers' dress suitable to modern warfare."

"It would be foolish, for instance, to alter the uniform of the 'Cherubims,' which stands for so much to every man in that famous regiment. And there is scarcely any regiment that has not some little mark in its uniform of almost sacred value in the eyes of the wearers."

"But above all this," said Mrs. Stannard earnestly, "it is of supreme importance that whatever the uniform may be it should be regarded by the public as the King's uniform and respected accordingly. I am convinced that the real reason why soldiering is unpopular is that so many persons persist in regarding the soldier as a social inferior."

In light of these opinions the views of the British soldier are interesting. He is very well satisfied with things as they are, and is not at all anxious to have his uniform altered.

Attractions of Cavalry.

"The only thing they don't like is the Brodie cap," said a Recruiting Sergeant to the *Daily Mirror* yesterday. "Here some suggestions might be useful."

"For recruiting purposes the cavalry stands easily first. Recruits are influenced in their choice mainly by the uniform, and the cavalry is more resplendent in the stories of gold lace, gold braid, and plumes than the foot regiments. Then again, the spurs are a great inducement. Two-thirds of the men who come to me to enlist want to join the cavalry. Look at that lad (pointing to a youth about four feet high); he wants to enlist in the cavalry simply because he will wear a gorgeous uniform and be able to jingle down the street in armor."

"The favourite regiment of all is undoubtedly the 17th Lancers—the Death or Glory Boys—with their blue uniforms and white facings and plume."

THE FLANNEL COLLAR. STAGE SLANDER SUIT.

Mr. George Alexander Lacerates the Feelings of the Hosier.

Hosiers, who had congratulated themselves that the flannel double-collar was about to disappear, find to their dismay that the wearing of it is likely to be more common than ever.

Mr. George Alexander, one of the best-dressed men in London, has appeared in this négligé toilet on the stage at the St. James's Theatre.

"I had hoped we had seen the last of them," said a West End hosier to the *Daily Mirror* yesterday. "Several firms are selling their stocks at reduced prices simply to get rid of them."

"They are no end of trouble to us, because customers will have all-wool collars, which, when they have been worn a couple of hours, look as ragged as a navy's neckerchief. To improve their appearance we have been placing a little celluloid slip in between the folds, and this helps to retain the shape."

"But," continued the sartorial artist with a profound sigh, "we don't like them. What the fashionable world is coming to, I don't know."

"The smart man of fashion," he went on gloomily, "nowadays likes to wear soft-fronted collars, which have no shape about them, and a loose sort of motor costume. Why, if he had dared to show himself in such a garb in Piccadilly a few years ago he would have been expelled from society."

"I do wish," he concluded pathetically, "Mr. George Alexander had let the collars alone. Scarfed shirts and collars have still a glory of their own."

MAIDSTONE ELECTION PETITION.

Injunction for Suggesting That the County Town May Shortly Be Disfranchised.

The Maidstone parliamentary election petition, presented by Sir Francis Evans against the return of Lord Castlereagh, M.P., was mentioned in the King's Bench Division yesterday by Mr. Dickens, K.C.

Learned counsel asked for a rule calling upon Mr. Cecil Gascoigne Beeching, editor and manager of the "Maidstone and Kentish Journal" and the "Kent Times and Chronicle," to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of Court in commenting in various articles on the pending election articles which, it was alleged, would have the effect of preventing the production of necessary evidence, and were directed to the readers, advising them to keep their mouths shut, the suggestion being that the petition was unfounded.

In the year 1900 there was a petition on which a previous member was unseated, and, having regard to that result, it was suggested that if the pending petition came on it was probable that the borough might be disfranchised. Counsel contended that the statements published were calculated to prevent people coming forward to give evidence.

The Court granted the rule, and made it returnable for Tuesday.

WOMAN AS BOOKMAKER.

Tangled Story of Turf Commission Agent, His Wife-Partner, and a Client.

Mrs. Root, who is the wife of a turf commission agent, admitted in the Divorce Court yesterday that she became much interested in the betting business "because it paid well."

On the other hand, Mr. Robert Root complained that Mrs. Root had also become much interested in Mr. Howard Chatterhouse, a gentleman who not only kept a house of public refreshment in the Putney Bridge-road, but was a constant client of the commission agent.

These circumstances were the main support of the divorce petition presented by Mr. Root, in which Mr. Charlesworth was cited as co-respondent, damages being claimed.

The wife, in the witness-box, said she assisted her husband in the betting business. She used to take bets, write letters, and make up the books.

Mr. Gill, K.C.: "You sometimes betted yourself. What was the largest sum you ever won by one bet?—Eighty pounds."

The hearing was adjourned.

RISKS OF MOTOR-OMNIBUSES.

"I have no doubt that the owners will do all they can to minimise the risk attendant upon these vehicles. Every accident that occurs shows fresh risks and dangers—dangers that do not attach to other vehicles."—Mr. Troubridge at an inquest at Westminster yesterday.

"STEEPED IN FRAUD."

"Almost every case I have to try here is steeped more or less in fraud. It is a shocking state of things."—Judge Edge, in Clerkenwell County Court yesterday.

"Musicians Paid by Ability, Not by the Pound."

STUDY IN NICKNAMES.

Nearly a full orchestra gave evidence in Mr. Pitt Hardacre's slander suit yesterday. There was a "first clarinet," an "oboiist," a violinist, a "lypmanist," and several other elegant performers on brass, string, and wood.

For once in a way these gentlemen did not produce complete harmony, since they took different views about the matters at issue.

In one thing, however, most of them agreed. The majority when they arrived in the witness-box seemed to find it strange and uncomfortable to have to "get going" straight away. They would have liked to have had the usual few minutes' grace to "tune up."

The musicians had been members of the orchestra at the Comedy Theatre, Manchester, of which Mr. Pitt Hardacre used to be the lessee. The defendant himself, Mr. Williams, was a musician, and in referring in uncompromising terms to the theatre, it is stated that he claimed that other musicians had applied to it a Turkish nickname of unpleasant import.

"Cosy Corner."

The orchestra was called as witnesses to deny or affirm, according to the side each musician was on, what had been imputed to it.

Among those who denied were musicians who offered alternative nicknames, such as the "Retreat" and the "Cosy Corner."

On Mr. Williams's side was a gentleman who frankly admitted that musicians occasionally used slang terms, not only about theatres, but about one another.

With regard to the former, there was a theatre known familiarly as the "Gore Tub," and another to which the pet name of "Slaughterhouse" appeared.

The Judge, not quite catching these elegancies aright, asked for an explanation.

"The first is so called, my Lord, because serious drama is played there," said Mr. Shee, K.C.

Someone repeated "Slaughterhouse."

Mr. Shee: There the drama is more serious still. Artists Not Unionists.

After the musicians had given their opinions about nicknames Mr. Pitt Hardacre, retailed on a certain point, gave his opinion about musicians. He did not know they belonged to a trade union, he said. He thought they were artists not unionists. Musicians, he considered, were paid by ability not by the pound. (Laughter.)

When Mr. Shee cross-examined, Mr. Hardacre remarked genially: "I know you, Mr. Shee. You have been for me and against me often. I shall answer you in my own way."

Mrs. Hardacre, who said that she is living apart from her husband, told how she was hostess at a pantomime supper party given at the conclusion of the run of "Mother Goose."

If there had been anything reprehensible in the conduct of any of her guests it would have been brought to her notice as hostess. But the guests had behaved nicely, as guests should.

Cyclist Comedian.

Mr. Bert Gilbert, the comedian, said the same thing about the supper-party, that it was marked by correct behaviour. He had got home safely on his bicycle, and that showed that he, at any rate, had not made an improper use of Mr. Hardacre's champagne.

"There is no bicycle safe against liquor?" queried Mr. Shee.

"I should not like to risk it," replied the comedian with a merry twinkle in his eye.

Another comedian said that he had performed under Mr. Hardacre's management.

"And," said counsel quickly, "you met your wife and married her under his management?"

This unintentional representation of Mr. Hardacre as a matchmaker caused everyone in court, including the Judge, to laugh heartily.

The comedian and the manager were both equal to the occasion.

"He was my best man," said the one.

"I stage-managed the whole affair," said the other.

The hearing was adjourned.

SURELY A RECORD IN THRIFT.

The Clitheroe Board of Guardians was astonished yesterday to hear that a farm labourer from Bowland Forest, whom they had removed to a lunatic asylum, had £200 invested in the Post Office Savings Bank.

His mother-in-law said he had never received more than £8 per year as wages, but he had invariably put £5 of that in the bank.

ELLEN TERRY JUBILEE.

Shilling Fund as a Testimonial of the Nation's Affection.

We understand that it is now decided, although the official announcement will not be made until to-morrow, that the form which the testimonial to Miss Ellen Terry will take, upon her stage jubilee, is to be a shilling subscription, in which all her admirers can join.

It is not yet settled what the presentation to her shall be. That will partly depend, of course, upon the amount of money raised. When a shilling testimonial to Dr. W. G. Grace was got up some years ago, the sum raised reached a total of £5,000.

The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the great actress's first appearance will take place on April 27, 28, and 29. On the 27th she will appear in "The Merry Wives of Windsor" at His Majesty's Theatre. On the 28th she will have a benefit at the Court, appearing in "Captain Brassbrass's Conversion," which was produced so successfully yesterday afternoon. On Sunday, the 29th, there will be a banquet in her honour, probably at the Hotel Cecil, and the presentation will then be made.

We believe that the shilling subscription will be opened with a gift of 5,000 shillings by Mr. Franklin Thomasson, nephew of John Bright, the Quaker statesman, and chief proprietor of a leading Liberal newspaper.

FLEET-STREET COLLAPSE.

Three Men Receive Serious Injuries by a Fall of Forty Feet.

Three men falling headlong amid masonry and crashing to the pavement about 40ft. below was a spectacle which horrified pedestrians in Fleet-street yesterday.

Furniture was being removed from one storey to another at the premises of Mr. Carl Hentschel, process engraver, and a cabinet, which could not be easily taken upstairs, was being hoisted by means of rope and tackle from a third-storey window when the accident occurred.

The cabinet appeared to get fixed somewhere about the second floor, and the men at the window were leaning out on the balcony when some of the stonework gave way.

Police and medical assistance was at once given to the men, whose escape from instant death was remarkable. Robert Fitzgerald, Hersee-place, Old Ford, had his right leg broken, and received injuries to the spine and face; John Cassidy, Gun-street, Spitalfields, received injuries to the eye; and Thomas Jones, Caroline-street, Upper Clapton, suffered from internal injuries and shock.

A singularly vivid photograph appears on page 8.

BOW-STREET PREFERRED TO PARIS.

Arrested Woman Finds Extradition Proceedings Much Too Slow.

On behalf of Mrs. Tewkesbury, who is languishing in prison in Paris, complaint was made before Mr. Justice Darling yesterday that the Scotland Yard authorities were not taking adequate steps to bring her to this country as soon as possible.

It was stated that she and her husband had been charged at Bow-street with false pretences, had been liberated, and had built up a home in Paris, where she had been deserted. Rearrested, the woman was now anxious to get back to England.

The Judge advised that application be made to the Foreign Office.

"DAILY MIRROR" PRIZE PHOTOGRAPH.

Mr. Furley, a Successful Amateur of Stafford, Sends "Newsy" Snapshots.

One of the most successful of the amateurs who had sent in photographs in connection with the *Daily Mirror* competition is Mr. A. D. S. Furley, of 72, Wolverhampton-road, Stafford.

For his excellent photographs of a railway smash on the London and North-Western Railway, published last week, Mr. Furley has been awarded our weekly prize of two guineas. It was one of the best that has yet been received from an amateur source, being topical and "newsy," and showing something which the public must be interested to see.

Another photograph of Mr. Furley's appears in this morning's paper, showing a steam-car clearing away the wreckage after the same accident.

For the use of this photograph Mr. Furley will receive the usual copyright fee of half a guinea, and, in addition, his photograph will compete for the weekly prize of two guineas.

HOLIDAY RESORT GUIDE.

Intending advertisers in the 1906 "Daily Mirror" Holiday Resort Guide are hereby notified that no more advertisements can be accepted for this publication, as all the available space has been taken.

send 1a. Ticket admitting to the Exhibition and a copy
the magazine required for the coupon.

NOTICE TO READERS.

The Editorial, Advertising, and General Business Offices of the *Daily Mirror* are—
13, WHITEHARTS-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
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Daily Mirror

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1906.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT v. POLITICS AND "PERKS."

WE have heard so little of Ireland lately that some of us began to hope Mr. Redmond was right in thinking she had "turned the corner," and was in for a season of peace and quiet. Alas! no sooner were the words out of the Irish leader's mouth than bombs began (metaphorically) bursting all over the place.

The worst of these disturbances is raging round the question whether a suburb of Dublin, called Rathmines, shall be allowed to extend its sewers or not!

Small causes have often led to great events. The emptying of a few tea-chests into the sea made American Independence inevitable. We all know how England and Spain went to war in 1781 over "Captain Jenkins's ear." Surely we are not to see the flame of civil war kindled in Ireland by the heat of a controversy concerning a few drain-pipes!

To judge from the violence with which Home Rulers and Orangemen revile one another, civil war might seem quite possible. But that is the Irish way. No Irishman ever held a decided opinion without wanting to massacre everybody who dissented from it. All the same, this ridiculously local and trivial question does seem likely to have deplorable effects.

The Nationalists say that the Bill which proposed to allow Rathmines—a very Unionist suburb—to provide drains for some 5,000 people living at present in a drain-less condition outside its borders, was really an attempt to annex a district which ought to be added to Dublin City.

The Orangemen assert that the Nationalists refused to allow the Bill to pass last week because Rathmines helped to get Mr. Walter Long elected for South Dublin County. In fact, they accuse each other of importing political rancour into a matter which ought to be dealt with entirely on its merits. And they are probably both right.

So bitter is the Orange faction that Sir Edward Carson (whom even the Unionist Lord Dudley has just accused of being violent and intolerant) is heading a movement to obstruct every Irish Bill. Thus all sorts of improvements may be hindered just because a trifling sewerage matter cannot be settled sensibly on the spot, but must be brought to Westminster to become a football for politicians blinded by party spite.

The Orange M.P.s are a discredited lot already, but do not the Home Rulers see they will never convince the slow-going British public that Ireland can govern herself so long as they indulge in such childish monkey-tricks? If Dublin wanted these 5,000 people, why did its corporation agree last session to the Rathmines Bill?

Truly, we are in municipal matters a marvellously long-suffering race. In Ireland they suffer from politics. In England we put up with an irresponsibility on the part of our local authorities which is incredibly irritating to heavily-burdened ratepayers.

A correspondent at Denmark Hill, where the rates are 9s. 4d. IN THE POUND, is moved to just wrath by the decision of the Camberwell Guardians to spend £15 on buying themselves morocco-bound notebooks. If this impudent "steal" is not disallowed, then the Local Government Board audit will be proved a mere farce.

Permit the guardians to pretend they cannot afford notebooks, and they will soon say the public must provide them with boots to walk to the meetings in, and umbrellas in case it should rain.

Their expenditure of £5 on a harmonium to assist inmates of the casual ward to sing hymns will strike most people as silly, but it has not the trail of "graft" over it. Against stupidity even angels fight in vain, but we can stop "perks," even if they only take the form of diaries (morocco-bound). H. H. F.

A THOUGHT FOR TO-DAY.

Heaven is a state, not a place.—J. Baldwin Brown.

THIS MORNING'S GOSSIP.

SCARCELY has been appointed Minister of the Interior than M. Clemenceau has several crises to deal with—each of them sufficient to test the capacities of one ordinary Minister. There is the Courrières strike, first of all. Few people will doubt that M. Clemenceau has great personal courage, and his talent in the management of crowds has already been pretty severely tried at one or two vitally important moments in his career. The chief of these was his stormy time of office as Mayor of the Montmartre district of Paris during the siege of the city by the Prussians.

Such a storm as he then had to fight through must have prepared Clemenceau for any number of such minor calamities as the Courrières disaster and the strike that has followed upon it. He had 15,000 men under him—had to provide them with food, water, and fuel, and to keep them, as far as possible, from the violence born of despair. But from violence he could not altogether keep them. One day the Government, going back upon a

two men; but had he arrived earlier the only difference would have been that he would have been murdered as well as they.

Curious things used to happen in Fleet-street a hundred years ago. To convince himself of that one only has to read the scene described in an extract from its issue of March 19, 1806, which the "Times" republished yesterday. Two men, said the paragraph, ran into one another about eight o'clock in Fleet-street. "A quarrel ensued, and they agreed to fight." (Imagine what Fleet-street would be like nowadays if all the men who ran into one another there every day were to "agree to fight"!) Accordingly, they both stripped and prepared for the conflict.

But one of them did not play the game properly. "Instead of presenting himself he set a ferocious bulldog at the other, which seized the poor fellow by the breast, and bit him with as much fury as if he had been a bull at the stake." Whereupon the passers-by intervened, some striking at the bulldog, others at his master, others at one another. Then someone suggested that the dog's owner

VEGETABLE HATS VERSUS BIRD HATS.



Vegetarian hats are coming into fashion. Apples, pears, grapes, vegetable marrow, potatoes, cucumbers, and parsnips may be used this summer. Women will go to Covent Garden for their bonnets instead of to Bond-street.

solemn promise it had made to Clemenceau himself, insisted upon removing some cannon, purchased by popular subscription, which the people of Montmartre had dragged to the top of the hill that overlooks Paris, where now stands what Clemenceau would consider the symbol of reaction, the Church of the Sacred Heart.

When General Lecomte, together with Clément Thomas, arrived to take the guns they met an infuriated rabble of half-starving people. They were warned to let things alone, but would not. So, without more ado, the people forced them to put their backs to a wall, and shot them, then and there. Meanwhile, the news that they were in danger was brought to Clemenceau as he sat in his official building. He hurriedly told a friend to look after his post, and made off, with the mayor's scarf and orders, to try and save Lecomte.

Remember that he was now considered a "traitor"—word easily thrown about in the midst of revolution—by the people to whom he had promised that the guns should not be moved. Just before he started for Montmartre a friend told him that he would not return alive. But he went. He pressed through the crowds of silent or abusive men and women, and walked quite calmly to what seemed almost inevitable death. He arrived just three minutes too late to be shot. Lecomte's body lay there motionless at the foot of the wall, and the people, whose fury is soon spent, had begun to repent them. Clemenceau was too late to save the

THROUGH THE "MIRROR."

MARRIED SCHOOL-TEACHERS.

I thoroughly agree with the views expressed by "Consistent," and I say most emphatically it is not right to employ married women as teachers. I am aware such is the case in this city, and I cannot help thinking it is the husband who should be blamed.

What sort of man is he who allows a woman to go out to work after he has married her? I have the greatest contempt for such.

WALTER NORRISH.

Tewkesbury-street, Cardiff.

"Consistent" need not be anxious about school or home being neglected by married teachers.

It is not "consistent" to imagine that they would look after a number of other women's children and neglect their own. "Mother love" plus "teacher love" would cry out against that. Some so-called "stay-at-home" wives leave children and house to a poorly paid "general," whilst they go out shop-gazing or visiting.

It must not be forgotten that teachers have been specially trained to their work, at some expense to the Government, and the skill acquired should not be lost after marriage. It would be as wise to expect social ladies to cease performing public duties, actresses to act, etc., because home and children will be neglected.

I. B. B.

London County Council.

DOES MAN POSSESS FREE WILL?

Mr. Tritt raises ten points as to the will of man being fettered. Your journal is not the place to argue the matter at length, so I only briefly quote "Where there's a will there's a way," and one text, "Whom He did foreknow He also did predestinate" (Rom. viii. 29). That controverts fatalism.

Omniscience, to whom past, present, and future are all alike, explains destiny as being known beforehand apart from being ordered arbitrarily.

Egerton-crescent, S.W. HASTINGS C. DENT.

WHY DO THEY FALL OUT?

Would you be kind enough to insert in your entertaining paper an inquiry as to why a young cockatoo's new feathers should fall off and leave him in a most distressed condition?

Perhaps some of your readers would give the desired information. I take your paper daily all the year round, and am a great advocate for its nice, healthy pages. AGNES MASON.

Giays, Essex.

AMERICAN HUMOUR.

Witty Paragraphs from Comic Papers on the Other Side of the Atlantic.

The lesson was from the Prodigal Son, and the Sunday-school teacher was dwelling on the character of the elder brother. "But amidst all the rejoicing," he said, "there was one who did not approve of the feast being held, and had no wish to attend it. Now, can any one tell you who this was?" There was a short silence, and then from a dozen little mouths came the chorus: "Please, sir, it was the fatted calf."—"Ladies' Home Journal."

"Is Jack very much stuck-up since he bought that fast auto?"

"Oh, yes—with court-plaster."—"The Smart Set."

Two Irishmen, just landed, stopped at a private boarding-house one hot July night. Retiring early, they left the window open and the light burning brightly. The mosquitoes swarmed into the room and began biting. Mike, awakening, called to Pat to put out the light. Pat got up and put it out, and crawled back to bed again. Pat awoke about an hour after and found the room full of frellies, and said: "It is no use, Mike, they are coming in with lanterns!"—"The Argonaut."

The disgust of a layman with legal phraseology was shown in the will of Elphozo Young, filed here yesterday. It began: "I, Elphozo Young,"

"Being by the Grace of God in sound mind and body, and mindful of the uncertainty of human life," etc. Then suddenly on the written page there appears a wild dash of ink and the following:—"Rats! This is too formal. All there is about it is this—at my death, I want my ever faithful and devoted wife, Amelia Loretta L. Young, to have and control everything I possess."—"New York Times."

IN MY GARDEN.

MARCH 20.—The soft hum of the bees on a summer afternoon is a very pleasant sound. Let us, therefore, grow some of the flowers which bees frequent.

The beautiful hardy annual phacelia (bright blue) is a great favorite of theirs, and also the honey-suckle (cerinthe). Then there is the fragrant yellow and white linanthus, the blue, white, or lavender-coloured gilia, the brilliant eucalia, all easily grown from seed sown on once.

Many perennial and biennial plants are good for bees—the sedums, anemones, hiatris (blazing star), the chimney campanulas, and many kinds of heather.

E. F. T.

SNAP SHOTS.

FALL FROM A HOUSE IN FLEET STREET.



While engaged in moving safes from one floor to another, at 132-4, Fleet-street, yesterday, a balcony gave way, precipitating a quantity of masonry and three men a distance of thirty-five feet into the street. The photograph, taken from the house opposite, shows one of the men being placed on an ambulance for St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

KENT'S LADY FARMER.



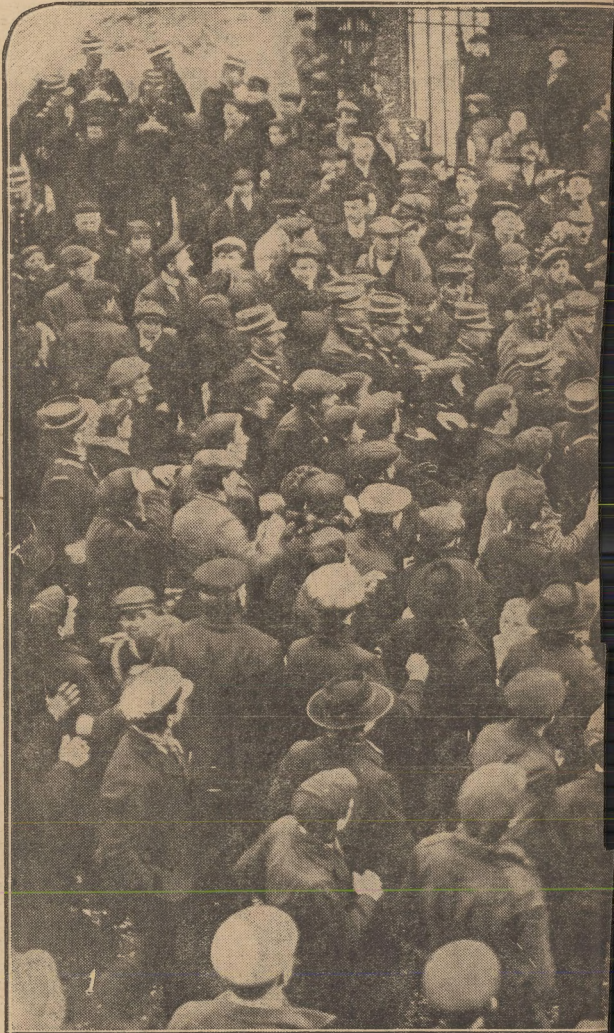
Miss Isabel May, who has created a surprise by appearing as a witness in the Bromley Police Court dressed as a boy, is learning farming with Mr. Smith at St. Mary's Cray. She has been a nurse in South Africa and a pupil at the Swanley Horticultural College.

THE EGG DIET.



Mr. Banyer, manager of the Quarry Hotel, Bourne End, with the Buff Orpington hen champion egg-layer for the Cambridge boatrace crew.

STRIKING SNAP RIOTS - IN



Complaining that the dreadful disaster at the Courrières Mine, involving the loss 1,200 lives, was the result of the employers neglecting ordinary precautions, the miners have declared a general strike to obtain better conditions of labour. (1) Strikers p

HOTS of the MINERS' FRANCE.



...ing men from entering the mines, and gendarmes trying to protect those willing work. (2 and 3) Strikers marching through the streets, led by widows of the miners ed in the disaster carrying red flags.—(By *Daily Mirror* staff photographer.)

PHOTOGRAPH.

"THE BEAUTY OF BATH."



Miss Ellaline Terriss, the Beauty of Bath in the play so-called at the Aldwych Theatre, sings a verse of a song about her baby, to the huge delight of a friendly audience, which eagerly welcomes domestic confidences from a favourite actress.—(Foulsham and Banfield.)

ENGLAND BEAT WALES AT CARDIFF.



By one goal to nil, on the Cardiff ground, England defeated Wales in the international football match under the Association code. Over 10,000 persons witnessed the game.

By Right of Love.

By ALICE and CLAUDE ASKEW.

CHARACTERS IN THE STORY.

PAUL CHESTER, a clever, handsome young man, with great political ambitions.
LADY SUSAN CHESTER, his wife.
THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF BERKSHIRE, the coming Prime Minister and his beautiful wife.
RUPERT TEMPLE, the Duke's private secretary.
LORD ROBERT AYLMER, cousin to Lady Susan Chester, whom he loves.

CHAPTER XXVII. (continued)

How loud the Christmas bells were chiming and jangling! Susan wished she could muffle them for a moment—their peal was all too joyful for her sick heart.

Chester came quietly into the room and stood in front of his wife. His face looked very set and determined—his eyes had gained a certain hard brilliance. The man was obviously holding himself in, and when he spoke his voice was hard and metallic.

"Why did you give me back the emeralds? And in front of all your family, too? Do you wish them to understand that we have quarrelled—which we have not, as it happens? Or what other reason may you have for such strange conduct?"

He addressed her with merciless severity. She made no reply, only twisted her fingers together in her lap—her cold, nervous fingers.

"You have accepted other presents from me in the past," Chester went on slowly, "and all the jewels I have given you, Susan, have been presented under precisely the same circumstances as the emerald necklace I offer you now. Are we not the good friends that we have always been?"

"Things have changed," she interrupted him passionately. "You know they have, Paul. You can't tell me that they haven't."

She sprang from her chair and faced him with a certain defiance, and anyone would have called her beautiful the moment, with her flashing eyes and crimson cheeks.

"What do you mean, Susan? Will you please explain yourself?" His cold composure evaporated her tingling nerves. She felt almost hysterical for the moment; she would have liked to have shrieked and screamed.

"You know what I mean—you know quite well," she retorted. "Months ago, when I accepted jewels from you, Paul, you hadn't formed a single and absorbing friendship for another woman; you didn't hear from the Duchess of Berkshire twice a week. You'd better give your emeralds to Henrietta Temple—she has more claim to them than I have."

She said the last words; she was quivering and trembling with jealous rage. "Susan, be quiet!" He gripped her fiercely by her wrists—so fiercely, indeed, that his grasp left purple stains upon the smooth white of her flesh. "Don't dare to say a word against Henrietta," he exclaimed. "She is as true as steel, both to you and to me—a splendid woman, and my best friend. Why should you be jealous because we happen to be sincerely attached to each other? Why resent the fact that the Duchess of Berkshire is doing her best to help me on in the world? When have you ever tried to help me, I should like to know?" he continued. "When have you given me the least encouragement, the least sympathy? We have drifted through life acting the part of polite strangers to each other, for all that one's friends think us such a devoted couple, merely because we don't quarrel in public."

"You're quite right; every word you say is absolutely right," Susan lowered her voice. The bright colour was beginning to fade from her cheeks, the angry sparkle from her eyes. "But don't you understand that it is just because of this," she went on, "that I don't intend to accept any more jewellery from you or presents of any great value? I've no right to them—no claim."

She bit her lip to prevent the tears from flowing.

Chester looked at her curiously. How he had loved this woman once; yet she meant nothing to him now—nothing at all. But all the same he was curiously sorry for her. It seemed so hard to think that she had been sold—literally sold by her people, bartered for money. It was dreadful to know what a sad and frozen life she must be living, and he wondered if she hated him. But, after all, he reflected, her people would have married her to somebody else if they had not married her to him. Some brute beast of a man, who

might not have shown her the mercy he had done, but have imposed every marital obligation upon her, not left her virtually free.

He was frankly annoyed, though, because she had refused his emeralds. He had been particularly anxious to give her a handsome Christmas gift, for if life was widening and broadening out in interest for him, he felt that his yoke partner ought in some measure to benefit, too, and as Susan had consented to a worldly, loveless marriage for the sake of gauds and trinkets, he had determined in his own mind that she should have her fill of such things. In proportion as he carved his way towards distinction and success, his wife should blaze and glitter.

And now she had suddenly taken it into her head to throw his present back.

"We are married," he observed after a long pause, "no one has a better right to accept jewellery from me than my wife."

"Your wife!" She flung up her arms and laughed—shrill, broken laughter. "Don't call me by such a name. It is a mockery—an insult. Wives are loved by their husbands, petted, caressed. They don't live the life I've led."

She clutched at her throat as though she was choking, and uttered a little gasping cry. "Can't you leave me alone? I'm upset this morning. I'm talking like a fool—a hysterical fool."

She looked at him with strange eyes, her mouth was trembling pitifully.

"Susan!" Of a sudden a strange thought came to him—a wonderful idea. He reeled back a little. "Is it possible that we have misunderstood each other all these years?" he muttered. "Tell me, do you love me—do you care?"

He forgot the other woman as he spoke—the beautiful, brilliant Duchess—Henrietta, who was to help him on to power and greatness—and his whole soul went out to Susan.

But Susan herself thought he spoke out of pity, out of compassion, and she went from white to red, and from red to white before she found her voice. When at last she answered him, it was in a low and husky tone.

"I don't love you—any more than you love me. Think what our life has been during the whole of our married life."

"Yes, I do think of that," returned Chester quickly, "and it makes me grateful—grateful from the depths of my heart for the friendship of Henrietta Temple."

He said the words with some heat, annoyed with himself for having thought for one second that Susan cared for him.

"Oh, it is all very well for you," she retorted. "You have the Duchess to go to. But I—oh, who is there in the whole wide world who cares for me? What friend have I got?"

She moved towards the door—a white shabby figure—for she felt that she could not endure another moment of Chester's society, and he was standing on the hearth as if he had no intention of leaving the room.

"Where are you going?" he asked. He was a little sorry for her pale face, and his voice had grown softer and kinder.

"Downstairs. There are a hundred things to see to. Have you forgotten that it is Christmas Day?"

She paused with her hand on the door-knob and glanced at him over her shoulder.

"No, I don't think I have forgotten," he answered quietly. "But how have you welcomed this season of peace and goodwill? You, who have thrown my Christmas gift back on me. And think of the future, for, though our relationship is not that of the ordinary husband and wife, still, we have got along well enough in the past. But now—are you not making the future rather impossible?"

"The future?" she repeated slowly, opening the door. "It is as blank to me as I expect it is to you."

She passed with steady step into the passage, then made her way up the wide staircase; for, as she had told her husband, she was a great many things to see to. Later on she would crawl to her bedroom like some wounded animal, lock the door on the world, and sit down to sob her heart out. But for the next half-hour the solace of tears must be denied; she must play the rôle of Paul Chester's wife.

At the bottom of the stairs she unexpectedly came upon Lord Robert. He glanced at her keenly, anxiously. His small, peaked face looked troubled, his manner was at once restless and agitated.

"I have been waiting here, hovering about the hall and stairs ever since you left the dining-room, Sir," he murmured. "I know you are worried and upset," he went on. "Can't I do anything to help you, dear? Won't you trust me—tell me what the trouble is?"

Susan hesitated a second, and glanced about her irresolutely. There was no one to be seen in the large hall. She and her cousin were alone. A longing for sympathy and a desire to confide in someone came over her. She turned to Lord Robert, with a little choking sob.

"Oh, Bob, I think my heart is breaking," she said. "This is surely the most miserable Christmas Day of my life!" She paused, then raised her big, sad eyes. "I wish I was dead," she added simply, "dead, and at rest."

(To be continued.)

ARE YOU DEAF

If so, send the accompanying Coupon, with your full name and address, to Professor G. Keith-Harvey, 117, Holborn, London, E.C. You will then receive by return, gratis and post free, one of the most interesting Booklets ever written on the subject of Deafness and noises in the head, together with a full description of an entirely new self-applied method which has already effected thousands of marvelous cures.

One of the most recent is that of Mr. W. Schmidt, 2, Windsor-terrace, Hackney Wick, N.E., who writes, March 16th, 1906: "Although I am over sixty-five years of age, I am pleased to say that, after carefully following your instructions, my hearing is completely restored, and I can now hear as well as ever I did in my life. My sincere thanks. Had it not been for you I might by this time have been as deaf as a stone. I can truthfully say that the cure has been worth fully five hundred pounds to me."

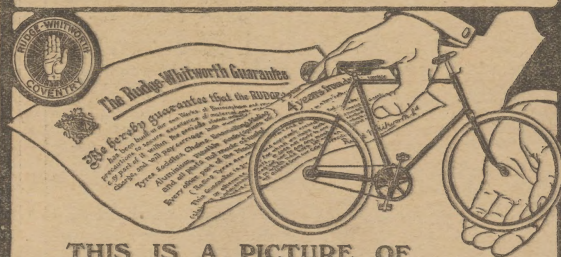
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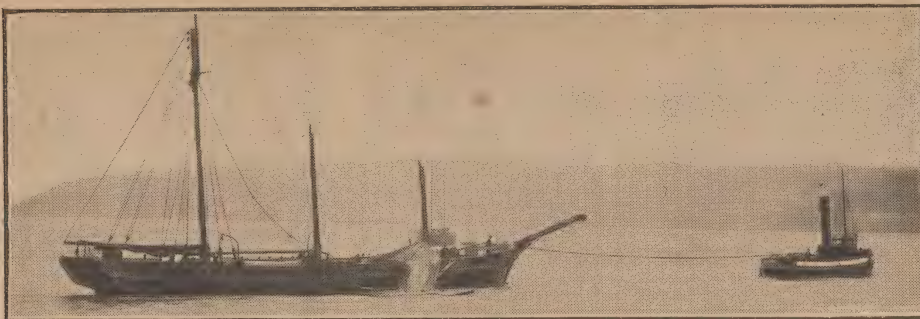
GARDENING.

A 1oz. Sample Giant Sweet Peas sent free, with Spring Seed and Plant List; Stamp for postage Imperial Supply Stores, Dept. 104, Broad-st. Rly. Station, London, E.C.
 POTATOES.—112lb. seed or cooking. 3s.; list free.—Cross and Son, Nurserymen, Walsob.
 50 different 1d. packets flower seeds, 101d. post free.—Stores, 264, Stamford-st., Blackfriars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL beauties use "See Broom" Skin Cream; 7d.—Birkett, Grosvenor, Manchester.
 CORNS banished; painless; easily applied; 7d.—Needham's, Chemists, 297, Edgeware-rd., London.
 ELECTROLYSIS.—Superfluous hair permanently removed; advice free.—Florence Wood (certificated), 155, Regent-st. W. Hours, 11 to 6 daily.

TOWING A DISMASTED VESSEL INTO COWES HARBOUR.



Dismasted in a gale off St. Alban's Head, the Industrius was towed into Cowes Harbour. It will be seen she lost all her sails and gear.—(Kirk and Sons.)

THE MONEY MARKET.

Algeciras Reports Encourage Prices to Take a Turn for the Better.

CAPET TOWN, Tuesday Evening.—On the whole the Stock markets were inclined to take a turn for the better. They were encouraged by more sanguine reports received from Algeciras in regard to the Morocco Conference. And there was evidently a belief that money conditions are likely to be more favourable as market influences. So that, in spite of great lack of business, the markets showed an improving tendency at the close, and if some of the investment sections, like Home Rails, did not altogether respond, still there was a better tendency in some directions. Consols improved to 90 9/16.

As regards Home Railway traffic there was a very good Great Eastern showing of £2,500, and the Fimess was a good take. So that some of the lines likely to benefit from trade this week should make a good showing. But the South-Eastern-Chatham traffic decrease of £399 was not liked. The Underground showings, also, were not particularly good. The traffic to-morrow will, no doubt, make a good showing, but to-day Home Rails closed rather dull.

With the coal strike threatening, the market seemed afraid of American Rails, but even here there was a smart rally towards the finish, though whether it was due to the Algeciras news or not was uncertain. Anyway, it looked like considerable "bear" closing from New York; and that, of course, helped the market.

FOREIGN RAILS CHEERFUL.

Canadian Rails showed a considerably better tendency, and, taking Foreign Rails as a whole, they maintained that cheerful tone which has characterised them for a long time past. Of course, in some cases, as, for instance, in the Argentine group, there are decidedly hopeful points, such as the expectation of big traffics there. Other market groups have their particular features of interest, and there is no doubt that there is a tendency to "boom" all things Mexican. Now,adays, if one asks the average City gambler where the next spurt is to come, he will say in Mexican mining shares, and he will go on to talk about the excellent position of the Mexican Railway group.

Of course, with the Foreign market taking a more cheerful view about Algeciras, there was a reasonably strong tendency for most leading Foreigners. Some of the more out-of-the-way gambling counters, too, were interesting. For instance, Provincial Cedula were put better, the market evidently hoping for a settlement of this question.

Copper continues to soar, and as it is attaining such heights owing to the scarcity of the metal there ought not to be much difficulty in advancing copper shares, but just at the moment the American lot are rather more affected by adverse conditions in the American market, though Rio Tinto are other favourites which derived some benefit.

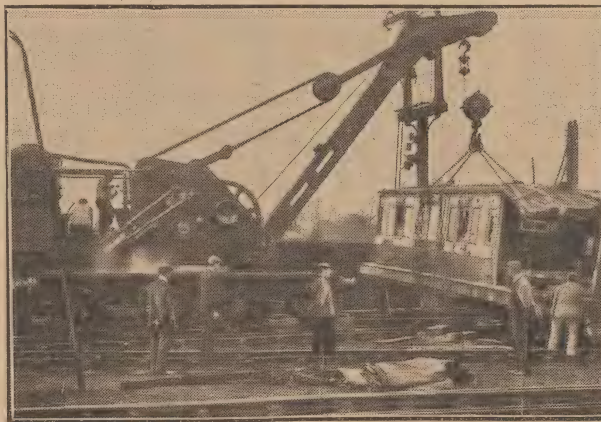
MOTOR OMNIBUS COMPETITION.

The advent of the motor-omnibus is still having a serious effect upon some of the older omnibus securities, but the fear of competition also seems to be affecting even the shares of the new motor-omnibus group. There is no doubt that in the London district strenuous times are before the various companies.

The Continental centres seem to have finished selling Kaffirs, and as soon as this was evident, and the Algeciras news rather offered a reason for it, there was a tendency for some of the shares to recover. So, on the whole, there was not much to complain about in South African mines, even after the dull opening.

Other mining sections were mostly dull, though the Broken Hill group seemed to be helped by the news as to the fire being within bounds. There has been a serious snow-slide, which has swept away a considerable portion of the plant of the Camp Bird Company, so those shares were adversely influenced.

No. 37.—AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS' COMPETITION.



Amateur photographers are invited to send interesting news photographs to the *Daily Mirror*. For each one used 10s. 6d. will be paid, and every week a £25s. prize will be awarded to the sender of the picture adjudged by the Editor to be the best. No. 37, sent by Mr. A. D. S. Furley, shows the wreckage of the accident on the London and North-Western Railway near Stafford Station being cleared away by steam crane.

MR. PITT HARDACRE'S ACTION FOR SLANDER.



Arising out of a speech delivered at the Manchester City Council by Mr. Joseph B. Williams, with reference to the conduct of the Comedy Theatre, Manchester, by Mr. Pitt Hardacre, an action for slander has been brought by Mr. Pitt Hardacre (on the left, marked with a cross, photographed outside the Law Courts yesterday) and Mr. Williams (on the right, also photographed yesterday.)

The Way to Rear Strong and Healthy Children

Article No. 1.

The first idea when one is thinking about the feeding of babies is that milk is the right and natural food. There can, of course, be no question that mothers' milk is the ideal food during the first few months of infant life; but it is a matter of everyday knowledge and experience that many mothers are unable to feed their children, or have to give up after the first few weeks. What ought to be done under such circumstances?

In many cases the mistake is made of imagining that cows' milk can be safely substituted, then comes being forgotten that the composition of cows' milk differs considerably from that of mothers' milk. Obviously, therefore, the one cannot be regarded as the equivalent of the other, and it is for this reason that many children fail to thrive on cows' milk, which does not digest well, and cannot, therefore, nourish as it ought.

WHAT BABIES REQUIRE.

An analysis of healthy mothers' milk shows, first, that it is rich in nitrogenous matter, from which brain, nerve, muscle, and gland are built up. Next in importance to this body-building material is the fat, which forms a necessary part of every cell of the body, and supplies the heat required to keep up the temperature. Then comes sugar of milk, which is largely converted into fat, and this supplies both heat and energy in early growth. Finally, in mothers' milk, there are mineral elements which are absolutely necessary for proper formation of bone. All these various elements are combined in "Savory and Moore's Best Food for Infants and Invalids," and that is why it has proved so wonderfully beneficial in nourishing and building up, and in the formation of firm muscle, strong, straight bones, and generally improving the health, strength, and condition.

STRIKING FACTS FOR CONSIDERATION.

Messrs. Savory and Moore have issued a most valuable handbook, which is of the greatest interest to all mothers and nurses, and this will be sent post free on receipt of a postcard. Amongst other information contained in the little book there is a great mass of evidence showing conclusively that doctors approve, recommend, and use "Savory and Moore's Best Food for Infants and Invalids" in their own families, that the Medical Press endorses it, that children reared entirely upon it thrive and prosper, that it is equally suitable in all climates from the Tropics to the Arctic Circle, and succeeds where all other foods have failed. "Savory and Moore's Best Food" produces satisfaction and gives good nights, makes teething easy, and is retained in the stomach when other foods are rejected. It should also be remembered that "Savory and Moore's Best Food" is used in the royal nurseries of most European Courts and received the gold medal at the National Health Exhibition.

WRITE FOR HANDBOOK TO-DAY.

The handbook on infant feeding will be sent post free on receipt of a postcard, or it will be forwarded with a large trial tin of "Savory and Moore's Best Food for Infants and Invalids," if *Daily Mirror* is mentioned, and six penny stamps or a 6d. postal order is enclosed. Write to Savory and Moore, Ltd., Chemists to H.M. The King and H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, 113, New Bond-street, London, W., and write to-day. "Savory and Moore's Best Food for Infants and Invalids" may be obtained of all Chemists and Stores in tins at 1s., 2s., 5s., and 10s.



A large Lithograph of the above "Rough on Rats" illustration (Household Troubles), which has convinced the world with laughter, mailed free to any address. FRANK N. NEWBURY & SONS, LTD., 27, Chatterhouse Square, London, England.

THE UNBEATABLE RAT EXTERMINATOR.

WHY CONTINUE TO FEED RATS? "Rough on Rats" kills them. Rats are smart, but "Rough on Rats" beats them. Rats and Mice instinctively avoid the familiar forms of ready "prepared for use" doses; "Rough on Rats" the original and old reliable, being unmeted, and all poison, can be disguised in many ways, thus completely outwitting them. One Shilling box will make or spread fifty or more little cakes that will kill fifty or more Rats and Mice. Originally designed for Rats and Mice, experience has demonstrated it the most effective of all exterminators of Fleas, Ants, and Bed Bugs. The only thing at all effective against the large Black Cockroach or Beetle. Always does the work and does it right. Pools the Rats, Mice, and Bugs, but never disappoints or fools the buyer. Safely used 30 yrs. Sold by CHEMISTS ONLY everywhere in 7d., 2s., 4s., and 8s. boxes.

The Trade only supplied by F. NEWBURY & SONS, Ltd., 27, CHATTERHOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. E. S. WELLS, Chemist, JERSEY CITY, N.J., U.S.A.

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WINCARNIS

STRENGTH. VITALITY.

ENRICHES
THE BLOOD AND
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The health of the body is entirely dependent upon the efficiency of all its parts; we are fearfully and wonderfully made, hence harmony in the working of this incomprehensible mechanism is vitally essential.

Thousands of people go on from year to year as if they were dealing with ordinary machinery, which, when worn out, can be replaced.

If you are really used up, worn out, or seriously injured, the case is often considered hopeless, but Nature is wonderfully recuperative if assisted.

The blood is the fountain of life and health, the liquid stream whereby the tissues, nerves, and muscles are fed, nutrified, strengthened, and maintained.

If rich arterial blood courses through every part of our organism, we feel buoyant, lively, happy, and able to work, without feeling tired.

On the other hand, if the blood is weak, watery, or congested, then the person feels limp, lifeless, morbid, irritable, and indifferent.

The medical profession recognise the imperative necessity of enriching the blood in convalescents, and that is why Coleman's "Wincarnis" is prescribed.

If the Doctor realises its benefits in sickness, how much more ought the patient to acknowledge its restorative and preservative power in health and strength, "If well, keep well."

"Wincarnis" prevents exhaustion from overwork, late hours, worry, and anxiety, and never fails to do its work quickly.

As the sun, that glorious luminary, enlivens the day, so does "Wincarnis" encourage, recuperate, and restore the sick and weary to perfect health and strength.

"Wincarnis" is not a curative for all the diseases of humanity; it simply claims to infuse new life and stamina into mankind, and this result it achieves. You can test it free of charge—see Coupon below.

The following testimonials are selected from over 8,000 received from the medical profession alone. As a matter of etiquette names and addresses are suppressed, but the originals can be seen at the Head Office:

ANÆMIA ERADICATED.

Dear Sirs—I have treated two young patients with "Wincarnis," and have pleasure in stating that after a short time there was a vast improvement in both cases—Improved appetite, better sleep, languor gone, more vigour of mind and body. I attribute their speedy recovery to "Wincarnis."—
Yours faithfully,
H. G. H. —, M.R.C.S., London.

PATIENTS GAIN STRENGTH.

Nov. 21st, 1905.
Dear Sirs—I have formed a very high opinion of "Wincarnis." In a case of Incipient Phthisis the patient has rapidly gained strength.—Yours faithfully,
J. L. —, M.D.

AFTER SERIOUS ILLNESS.

Nov. 6th, 1905.
Dear Sirs—I have for some years past made trials on different occasions of your "Wincarnis." I have no doubt of its efficacy in cases of debility and convalescence after serious illness.—Yours truly,
A. J. —, Surgeon.

THE DOCTOR ORDERS IT.

Nov. 8th, 1905.
Gentlemen—I shall be glad to have "Wincarnis" as per enclosed. Have ordered it for my patients for many years, and my wife is taking it at this present time. It is a valuable preparation. Yours faithfully,
—, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

ACCELERATES CONVALESCENCE.

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Dear Sirs—I found "Wincarnis" aided my patient considerably in promoting and accelerating convalescence after a somewhat severe attack of illness. She continued it until within the last week or two with very good results, strength being regained in a very gratifying manner.—Yours faithfully,
A. S. D. —, M.R.C.S.
To Coleman and Co., Ltd., Norwich.

SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE.

NOTE.—To obtain "Wincarnis" gratis for the purpose of a free trial, you will kindly fill in your full Name and Address in the Coupon, cut it out, and send to Coleman and Co. (Ltd.), Wincarnis Works, Norwich. Enclose three penny stamps to pay cost of carriage. No charge whatever is made for the delicious bottle of restorative wine.

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"Daily Mirror," March 21st, 1906.

"Wincarnis" is Sold by Wine Merchants and all Grocers and Chemists holding a wine licence, but if unobtainable kindly write for address of nearest Agents to

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by a Scientific Discovery, going direct to the roots, and destroying the germs which cause Baldness, Premature Greyness, Scurf, Dandruff, etc., and also promoting a strong, vigorous, and luxuriant growth in a few weeks. My treatment gives new life to the growing cells, which quickly multiply, and new hair is positively made to grow.

FREE TRIALS will be sent to all writing me with names and addresses, and enclosing two stamps to cover packing, postage, etc. Hundreds of testimonials, Analysts' Report.

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Yours truly,

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Dear Sir,—In enclosing your cheque in settlement of account, I desire to express my appreciation of the courtesy you have displayed throughout the transaction.
Yours truly,
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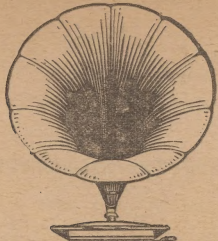
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CLEANS THE CHIMNEY IN FIVE MINUTES
NO MESS NO TROUBLE



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It is the last word in sound reproducers. Instead of the ever-changing needle it is fitted with a permanent sapphire point. It can be fitted to any disc talking-machine, and will enable you to use the wonderful "Neophone" disc record on any disc-talking machine.

Its Price is 15/-

It saves its cost over and over again by the immense saving effected in records, for "Neophone" records cost only

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To every purchaser of a "Repro-Neo," price 15/-, we will present

Six 12-inch "Neophone" Records FREE.

Must be purchased within 4 days. Just mention the style of disc machine you now have, cut out this coupon and post, enclosing 1d., to—

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D.M. 2]

FOUR SMART HATS FOR PRESENT DAY WEAR.

HANDSOME MODERN JEWELLERY.

REINSTATEMENT OF THE VERY LONG NECKCHAIN.

Pearl cups are still being worn upon the coiffure, and a very handsome model, worn by Miss Edna May at the first night performance of "The Beauty of Bath," is thickly encrusted with huge pearls, and is fringed with bugle pearls at the back.

It covers the coiffure completely, save in front and at the sides, and is a veritable cap. Even Titian in his pictures painted no more sumptuous type of adornment than this.

Some very broad rings are being seen, both in richly-chased flat effects of dull gold and in heavier rings, set with dark stones of a contrasting colour, such as a deep ruby or a velvety blue sapphire. Also in the broad style fine gold filigree is employed, set with a single gem. A ring with an oval turquoise in the centre of a half-hoop of filigree is very handsome. Large stones are very much in

middle, and connected at the top and base by a row of pearls between the points.

The string of pearls worn as a necklace, or chain, and the collar formed of many rows of pearls, is much in vogue. To be perfect the collar should have a wide, oblong plaque in front, showing some beautiful design or side plaques. A twisted rope of seed pearls finished with a tassel, the head of which is a pierced ball or inverted cup of gold or platinum studded with diamonds, meets with favour.

There is almost an unlimited choice now in long chains or sautoirs, among which the platinum chain, with pearls introduced at intervals, perhaps stand foremost. Some of the new heavy gold chains have adjustable slides, such as scarabs or tragic masks, slung upon them.

NOVEL FLOWER BASKETS.

What are called French water baskets are a novelty for holding flowers. They are woven of fine straw, in dainty shapes, and in all colours, and are fitted inside with a glass vase conforming to the straw covering. The baskets are a welcome change



A quartette of pretty spring hats is illustrated above. At the top, on the left-hand side is a golden chip model, wreathed round the high crown with yellow and pink roses, and furthermore trimmed with a pink asprey and an ivory-tinted veil. Beside it is shown a grey satin hat, banded with blue-pink velvet, and given a velvet beret crown to match, and a handful of plumage. Below, on the right-hand side, a cigar-brown satin hat is perceived, with pink roses as a decoration and a huge ostrich feather, and on the left a peacock-blue and brown straw shape, with shot ribbon at one side threaded through a huge tortoise-shell buckle.

request, and hardly any precious stone is now deemed too enormous to set in a collar or ring.

A diamond bracelet that is sure to attract attention has rather wide oblong links, with straight sides, the ends verging to a point and connected by single emeralds into a chain. Another bracelet is made of bright yellow gold filigree, set with a turquoise heart framed in diamonds.

The chateaine bracelet, from which dangles a pretty vanity case and other useful trinkets, is one of the vagaries of the moment. New bracelets, almost, if not quite, an inch in width display large stones, or panels or plaques of smaller stones, connected by very open links in diamonds, or with heavy gold arabesques.

A new collarette has a device composed of narrow ovala elongated to a point at each end, the pattern being carried out in the yellowest of gold in heavy filigree, set with three green tourmalines in the

from the vase or jardiniere, and some of the colour combinations possible with the new arrangement are exquisite.

A pale green straw basket, for instance, is filled with lilies of the valley and delicate green leaves; a pink basket, of a goodly size and graceful shape, contains pink roses and white lilac; a white basket is filled with mignonette and forget-me-nots, while a pale yellow straw one holds tulips of red and gold shades. A basket of delicate mauve, that forms a receptacle for purple orchids, is expensive but specially beautiful.

"It's NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND" anything, no matter how badly smashed, if you use Seccotine. It sticks everything. 6d. tins on sale everywhere.—Proprs., McCaw, Stevenson, and Orr, Ltd., Belfast and Shoe-lane, London.—(Adv't.)

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1/3 Jar of OATINE

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Oatine is the new face cream which is making so many complexions clear and beautiful. It will bring natural beauty to the plainest face.

It clears the skin. Soap and water will take off the dirt, but won't take out the dirt that it is—not the dirt that is on—that makes the skin muddy and sallow.

Oatine will remove every particle of dirt lodged in the pores of the skin.

It is made from fresh pure oats. It does not contain animal fat, which may go rancid, nor injurious mineral salts. It cannot grow hair. It is also invaluable to men for use after shaving. It keeps the skin soft and smooth in spite of cold winter winds, curing chapped hands and lips. Try Oatine and wait a year's complexion clear. Oatine is stocked by all first-class chemists and stores, including all of Boots' branches. In jars 1/3 and 2/6. The 2/6 size contains four times the quantity of the 1/3 size.

OUR OFFER.

We will send a jar FREE (same size 1/3 at all chemists), for you to try. If you find it is all we claim and really benefits your skin after a fortnight's trial, send us the money. If, however, you are not pleased with Oatine at the end of this period, return us the jar and your obligation ceases. With this jar we will also send our book on face massage.

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All who are subject to freckles can only get rid of them by vi-terand sprin; treatm-nt. Write to us mentioning what part is most affected and we will send you instructions how to prevent and cure them. IOLIMA CO., Ltd. Dept. 83, 142, Gray's Inn Road, LONDON, W.C.

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THOUSANDS ATTRIBUTE their flagging health to the Stomach or Liver when really the trouble lies in the H. art, or is aggravated by its loss of tone or weakness. In all such cases

should be resorted to instantly. Perfectly harmless to young and old. North Shields.

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The Rt. Hon. T. BURT, M.P., writes: "In travelling long distances in cold weather I have used it with great advantage. It gives a glow and genial warmth to the system of a much healthier and more enduring than any thing else I have tried."

DR. WHITE'S KOMPO is the best-known remedy for Colds, Influenza, Sore Throat, &c. Can be taken in hot water, tea, coffee, milk, or cocoa. Refuse imitations. Sold in bottles, 1/4 and 2/6 each, by all Chemists and Stores, or post free from J. F. WHITE & CO., Benson Street, LEEDS.

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Real Irish Linen HANDKERCHIEFS.

The cream of the Irish Linen Industry, direct from the White House, post free, in neat tissue boxes—Children's Handkerchiefs, 1/2 per doz.; Ladies' Handkerchiefs, 2/6 per doz.; Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, 3/0 per doz. All hemstitched. Special line: Fine Linen Damask Tablecloth, 2yds. 24 in. 5/6. Napkins to match, 6/6 per doz. Our New Season's White House Budget, filled with various products of this charming industry, sent free with every order.—HAMILTON & CO., Dept. 6, The White House, Portland Road, Bristol.

6/9 Each. DESCRIPTION: Each. 6/9

5 magnificent real Opals, half of line; half hoop pattern; engraved shank. Government Hallmarked. Solid Gold.

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READ this and know the reason. We have decided to supply the public direct with goods manufactured by us, and as a huge advertisement make this startling offer. Remember, we have only 200 of these Rings in stock.

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We will return all monies received if you are not satisfied.

NOTE—NO MORE THAN 300 applications can be entertained, after which we will make special orders at price of 20/-. Don't delay, but send P.O. for 6/9 (also a piece of string size of finger), and secure the biggest bargain offered.

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